THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXV.
NUMBER 14.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1888.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH MARCH.

GOVERNMENT, it is said, contemplates the discontinuance of grants of rewards for killing wild and venomous reptiles.

THE Prince of Wales is the first of his title to celebrate a silver wedding. George IV. ascended the throne in the twenty-fifth year of his married life—if the term in such a case can be allowed. George II. married a fortnight before his coronation; the date of his golden wedding fell in the first year of his son's regency. George II. led the accomplished Caroline of Anspach to the altar when he was still Electoral Prince of Hanover, and no more. A quarter of a century later they were King and Queen of Great Britain. Of the Stuart Sovereigns, three fulfilled the conditions to the silver festivals: Anne, united to Prince George of Denmark for just three months beyond the necessary period; James II., whose last two lustres had to be accomplished in exile; and James I., who lived for nearly thirty years in reasonable harmony with his wife. No Tudor monarch could boast as much; and we must go back to the unfortunate Henry VI., to find a King of England with as satisfactory a matrimonial record. The happier Edward III. and his good Queen Phillippa might have made a "platinum wedding" of it had they been so minded. The mother of the first English Prince of Wales died in the thirty-seventh year of her union with "the greatest of the Plantagenets."

GREAT political excitement and dissatisfaction prevail in Roumania and there have been serious collisions between the gendermes and the partisans of the opposition around the Palace. Several persons have been bayonetted, and many arrests have been made, while great uneasiness is spreading among the several Republican groups.

A CURIOUS discovery of upwards of three thousand old documents, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Anne, many relating to the times of Shakespeare, has been made in a disused room in the old Guildhall at Statford on-Avon. The record committee of the Corporation have resolved to entrust the examination of them to Mr. Richard Savage, the antiquarian.

REPLYING to a deputation which waited on him in favour of the abolition of the exemption of Indian railway materials from port dues, Mr. W. H. Smith insisted strongly on the necessity of railways for the defence of the empire. He also stated that the contracts between the State and the local authorities all expressly contemplated such exemption. Lord Hartington, who headed the deputation, represented that the grievance was due to a change of policy in the Indian Government in taking construction into its own hands.

HERR Ladewig of Germany has manufactured paper to resist both fire and water. The process is as follows: Mix 25 parts of asbestos fibre with from 25 to 30 parts of aluminum sulphate, moisten the mixture with cloride of zinc and thoroughly wash in water, then treat it with a solution of one part of resin soap in 8 to 10 parts of a solution of pure aluminum sulphate, then manufacture into paper like ordinary pulp.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments with the object of effecting a considerable increase in the army of the Monarchy. The two Governments now contemplate raising the effective to a strength proportionate to that of Germany. The existing army organization dates from the year 1868, and is based on a compromise arrived at between Austria and Hungary; and having thus remained behind other Powers in regard to military organisation, it is intended to make a thorough and extensive reform of the army, whereby Austria would be placed on an equal footing as a military Power with Germany and France.

MR. J. COLVIN, the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary, has taken two months' leave to study the languages at Calcutta. Mr. A. Shakespear, C. S., officiating for him.

TUESDAY, 27TH MARCH.

AT the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on Saturday last it was decided by a majority that it was not advisable to proceed with the Bill for regulating the possession and sale of poisons.

THE new Empress of Germany is the eldest child of the Empress of India. An exemplary daughter and an exemplary wife, she has, since 1858, exercised a great and wise influence over her husband and fulfilled the proud expectations of both her parents. She is the reflection of her mother, but with a difference; for her mother, a Constitutional Sovereign, has not had experience of some of the gravest perplexities that beset the German Throne. The union of Liberalism, and Martial Law is unnatural, though probably inevitable, under existing circumstances in Continental Europe; and the Empress Victoria of Germany has always ranged herself on the side of Liberalism, and been averse to militarism. She lived from June 1870 to March 1871, while her husband was in the field, most anxious days; and she has realised what war means. She has thoroughly identified herself with her adopted country, without forgetting that she is English by birth; and though the "blood and iron" policy has been abhorrent to her, she has been as a daughter-in-law and naturalised subject without reproach. She may become a second Queen Louisa to Prussia and Germany if a day of national trial should come, and call for the exhibition of masterly womanliness in the Consort of the Sovereign. She lacks the physical beauty that all but overcame Napolean's favourite maxim that gallantry must yield to affairs of State, but like Queen Louisa, she has, in the eyes of her own and her husband's countrymen, the infinite grace of a noble reputation. Until quite lately she lived a happy married life, with the exception of the 1870-71 epoch; and the contentment of her homely English face was noted by the crowds who gazed sympathetically at her when she, with the Princess of Wales, sat opposite her mother in the procession to and from Westminister Abbey on the memorable Jubilee Day. She is the second English Princess who has become Empress of Germany, for Princess Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and mother of Henry II. of England, married in the year 1114, the Emperor of Henry V of Germany. The lineal descendant of the Empress Matilda who now succeeds to the Imperial dignity has become a powerful factor in the current history of the world; and the German people, stricken by the loss they sustained yesterday, and afflicted by apprehension of a loss that may occur any day, will derive comfort from the well-founded knowledge that the Fatherland may safely repose confidence in the patriotism, discretion and benevolence of the wife of the new Emperor, and the mother of the Emperor-to-be.

THE MAHARAO RAJA of Boondi has addressed a kharita to the Viceroy, placing at the disposal of the British Government the resources of his State for the defence of the frontiers of India. In mentioning this, the *Pioneer* remarks:—'The old chief has ruled his State since 1821, so that his memories go back to the days of Tod and Malcolm. He is universally respected in Rajputana for his wisdom and high character, and is frequently spoken of as "the last of the Rajputs" of the old type.'

NEWS comes from the frontier that the Amir's stay in his present quarters will not be for much longer. The heat in the Jellalabad valley is said already to be oppressive, and consequently there is to be a speedy exodus. The family portion of the household start at once for Kabul, while the Amir himself goes first to Laghman and does not intend to be back in his capital before the end of May. The menace against Bajawar and the independent States adjoining may thus be said to have been dropped for the time being: and the chieftains who have lately been banded in a patriotic defence association have now no danger to fear for another twelve-month.

THE English Budget for the past year shows an actual revenue of £89,600,000 against an expenditure of £87,400,000. The estimated revenue is £89,287,000 and the estimated expenditure is £86,900,000. In the Budget for 1888-89, with the view of assisting local taxation, a portion of the license tax and half of the probate duties have been surrendered to the local authorities. The interest on the Suez Canal is to be utilized in defraying the expenses of the Imperial fortifications. The income tax is reduced by a penny in a pound. A tax on heavy vehicles has been raised in Geat Britain, Ireland being exempt from wheel tax, 2*s.* 5*d.* have been imposed, while tax of one pound on pleasure horses and five pounds on race-horses, five shillings a dozen on bottled wines, and a shilling per cent, per annum on securities payable to bearer, have been levied. Other stamp duties have been raised, and the result shows a total ultimate surplus of £212,000.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MARCH.

STRINGENT measures are being taken to prevent the influx of Chinese into Australia. At an Inter-Colonial Traders' Congress, which sat at Brisbane lately, some speakers went so far as to say that if the treaty between Great Britain and China prevented the Colonies taking effective measures to keep out the Chinese, they should "cut the painter," and pursue an independent course.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order the abolition of the third Calcutta Division, with effect from the 1st April next. From that date all building works in Calcutta and Howrah will be distributed between the First and Second Calcutta Divisions. All miscellaneous payments will be made in the First Calcutta Division.

THE Manager of the North-Western Railway has made an arrangement by which soldiers proceeding on furlough can travel second-class on payment of third-class fare.

THERE has been a pitched battle at a place called Salliya between one of the gangs of dacoits who infest the Gwalior territory and the durbar troops. The latter lost a sepoy killed and two sepoys were dangerously wounded, but the two leaders of outlaws and five of their followers were killed. The credit of this affair is due to the dispositions of Sir Gunput Rao, who is acting with his accustomed skill and energy in this campaign of repression.

ON Monday morning last the Nizam held a full dress durbar in the Chow Mahila palace to receive the new Resident and the Viceroy's *kharita* appointing him. Mr. Howell was accompanied by all the Residency officials, General Gib and his Staff and the Contingent officers. After the *kharita* had been read, *pan* was distributed and the durbar broke up. According to ancient custom, the new Resident was taken over the palace escorted by the Minister and the Peshkar.

THE *Deccan Times* hears on good authority that the relations between the Hydrabad Minister and the Residency are likely to be soon placed on a more satisfactory footing. Sir Asman Jah is desirous of obtaining the Resident's advice on all important matters concerning the government of the State, and for this purpose he proposes to see Mr. Howell as frequently as possible.

IN the March number of the *Fortnightly*, Sir Charles Dilke sketches his ideal of an effective British army. To bring maritime ports and coaling stations into a condition strong enough for self-defence without assistance from the navy, he estimates the expenditure on guns and other material at £3,000,000. Several proposals are made to knit together the branches of the service. For garrison duty abroad he would use local forces under British officers specially trained. The first class reserve would be affiliated to the Volunteers or militia; the militia to be available for foreign service when the militia are abroad and the first class reserve are summoned to the colours. For all branches of the service, he suggests an easier and looser uniform, the present "smart" dress being useless for campaigning purposes. As a means of attracting superior men of culture into the army —men who will not submit to coarse barrack life—Sir Charles proposes a short service for recruits of this character, and liberty to live where they please at their own expense, provided they attend to orders. This relaxation of service is allowed in Russia. After a year of service, such recruits could pass an examination. No system of general service is advocated. Decentralization

and localization are relied upon to improve the organization of the army. A first Army Corps should always be in readiness, and the materials should be at hand for a second Army Corps out of the first class reserve.

THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

THE House of Lords has been interesting itself in the naval defences of India. Lord Elphinstone, replying to Lord Sidmouth, stated that neither the requirements of the Navy nor of commerce at present necessitated an ironclad on the Indian Station. The question of dock accommodation at Bombay was under consideration at the India Office and the Admiralty. The strength of the British squadron compared favourably with that of any foreign power. Lord Cross declared that the correspondence between the Admiralty and the India Office was rapidly drawing to a satisfactory conclusion. Directly it was settled, he would begin the work which is so necessary to defend India and the commerce of the Empire.

SIR ASMAN JAH, the Nizam's Minister, will take advantage of Sir Charles Elliot's visit to Hyderabad, to consult him regarding the proposed Railway extension to Raipur. It is believed that the Minister is in favour of the project, except as regards extending the guarantee beyond the bounds of His Highness' dominions. He considers that His Highness' Government should only undertake to guarantee the line to its own frontier.

IT was discovered some time ago that a magnificent forest of rubber trees existed in the vicinity of Borduk in the country of the Abors, a tribe on the extreme north-east frontier of Assam, which has given a good deal of trouble at times, but of late years has been kept fairly well in hand by the tact of the Political Officers at Sadya. It also happened that last year the price of rubber rose considerably; and when the fact of the existence of the Abor forest got abroad, traders from the more civilised Singphos and Khamptis immediately began to enter into negotiations with the Abors for permission to proceed up the Dihong and tap the trees. At this point, however, Mr. Needham, the Assistant Political Agent, had to interfere, and persuade the traders to return. The Abors, it appears, believe that the rubber tree is the abode of a great and powerful sylvan spirit, and Mr. Needham is convinced that all of them except a few who are civilised enough to put a bribe above even a sylvan spirit, would resent any attempt at hacking it about. Until, therefore, this airy deity can be persuaded to remove his abode to some less valuable tree, the wealth of rubber among the Abors must remain untouched. Curiously enough, there is a very similar superstition among the West Indian negroes regarding the ceiba or silk-cotton tree, which they look on as the temple of Jumbi and the proper home of Obeah, and the bark of which no right-minded black wounds.

A RUMOUR that Lord Cross will shortly leave the India Office is current in official circles in England.

ONE of the most beautiful applications of electricity which has of late been made is its use in the study of psychological phenomena. In an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, Dr. J. McK Cattell gives an account of the time measurements of thought made by means of the line drawn on a rapidly moving surface by a pen attached to the prong of a tuning-fork vibrating at a constant rate, by means of electricity. By a delicate apparatus constructed on this principle, duration of time may be measured to the one-ten-thousandth of a second. The writer above named has found that the process of thought varies in its degree of rapidity in different individuals, children and old persons thinking slower than people of middle age, ignorant persons thinking more slowly than educated persons. In this way he also found he could measure the time it takes to perceive, that is, the time which passes from the moment when the impression reaches consciousness until the moment at which we know what it is. It takes longer to see a rare word than a common word, or a word in a foreign language than in our native tongue. It even takes longer to set some letters than others. "Will time," or time taken up in choosing, can be measured. It takes 1 13th second to judge between blue and red. To recall the name of a printed word takes 1-9th second, to a letter 1-6th second, to a picture 1-4th second. It takes less time to remember the name of a familiar word than of a letter, though it takes less time to see the letter. The time of remembering can be measured. It takes 1-4th second to translate a word from one language to another when you are familiar with both. It takes 1-20th second longer to translate a word from a foreign language to your native tongue than it does in the other direction. We can think of the name of the next month in half the time we can think of the last month. It has been demonstrated that sensation does not travel through the nerves to the brain so fast as has been supposed. Its speed is not much greater than sixty miles an hour.

FRIDAY, 30TH MARCH.

SOME correspondence has lately passed between the local Government and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of existing Custom House regulations. The points to which the latter invite the attention of the Government are:—The number of holidays; the charges for overtime working; and the system of passes and the general routine of the Custom House business. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore appointed a committee of the following gentlemen—Hon'ble Coleman Macaulay, the Hon'ble R. Steel, Mr. E. D. Wyllie and Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, collector, to consider the questions raised, as also to give their opinion on certain memorials which have been submitted by members of the preventive service.

A NEW patent punkah, the invention of Mr. C. Ewing, C. E., is now on trial. The pulling machine proper consists of a simple eccentric fitted on a shaft to the other end of which an ordinary cranked handle is attached. The eccentric is fitted to the shaft at such an inclination that as it revolves the rope from the punkahs, after passing over a small pulley, occupies a position nearer and nearer to the outer edge of the face until the eccentric has completed a half revolution. At this point a portion of the face is cut away, and the rope, having no longer any thing to rest on, falls off, and the punkahs at once commence their backward swing. While the punkahs are swinging in back the coolie continues turning the handle, and during the completion of the revolution raises a weight which in falling doubles his power when pulling the punkhas up again. By this means, the use of the eccentric power applied by the coolie is constant throughout each revolution, while that given out varies, as was said, so as to meet the varying resistance of the punkahs. It is this that would enable steam power to be applied for the first time economically to pulling punkhas, an ordinary driving pulley taking the place of the cranked handle on the end of the shaft.

THE French magazine gun is called the "Lebel," and has an 8 millimetre calibre. The bullets are of steel and the powder is smokeless. It is said, moreover, to be so noiseless that the sound of the firing cannot be heard twenty-five yards off. But the accuracy of this latter statement appears doubtful for the simple reason that the explosive used is not a new one, but merely a variety of powder, and no known explosive form of powder is as noiseless as this, though the violence of the sound is, no doubt, sensibly decreased in some of the later combinations. Science, however, is now maturing a weapon more formidable than any rifle of France. Hitherto it has been considered impossible to fire a dynamite shell from an ordinary gun on account of its liability to explosion from the shock of discharge. So fully is this idea accepted that even Talinski, the American inventor of the "dynamite gun," had recourse to compressed air as a pneumatic force, and all his shells are thrown from a kind of gigantic air-gun set at a high angle of elevation, and throwing ordinary shells filled with dynamite, the range being a little over a mile. A Mr. Stevens has, however, discovered a method of using dynamite as a bursting charge for the shell of ordinary guns, and the invention seems likely to come into favour. His secret lies in the arrangement of the shell's interior and the disposition of the different ingredients of the explosive.

THE *Pioneer* says:—It appears that at his recent visit to Bareilly the Lieutenant-Governor of N. W. Provinces, settled with the Nawab of Rampore the outlines of an arrangement for the administration of that State, which has been subsequently worked out in its details with the approval of the Nawab. The health of the Nawab, which has been weak, has greatly improved during the last year, but he is likely to remain unequal to the minute supervision of the affairs of the State, which his father exercised with such scrupulous and methodical care. The Nawab has been hitherto assisted by a Minister who has devoted himself to the service of the State with laudable energy and assiduity. It has been felt desirable, however, in the interests of all parties that the responsibility for the administration should not be concentrated in a single *vazica*, an arrangement which has led to great dissatisfaction among members of the Rampore family, and is open to obvious objection; and we understand that it has been arranged that the Nawab shall be assisted by a Council of three, who will divide between them the duties of the administration and personally conduct all the work

connected with their several Departments under the presidency of the Nawab, and subject, in important matters, to the collective judgment of the Council. The Treasury is believed to have a considerable balance, husbanded during the careful rule of Nawab Khutb Ali Khan, and the State has secured the services of an officer of rank in the Department of Public Works to plan and execute designs for the improvement of irrigation in the State by a system of canals, and for the better drainage and sanitation of the capital city. An English tutor has been engaged for the education of the Heir Apparent, a boy of ten or twelve, who shows a courage and intelligence full of good promise for the future of the State.

SATURDAY 31ST MARCH

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 24th March was 242 against 251 and 240 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were 79 deaths from cholera, against 74 and 35 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 10, respectively, against 67 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 29·1 per mille per annum, against 32.5 the mean of the last five years.

THE question of placing certain restrictions on the powers of the Provincial Governments to enter into contracts involving liabilities on the State, is at present under consideration, and the opinions of the Governments have been invited on the rules, which it is proposed to lay down on the subject.

ALL Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted Officers, holding gazetted appointments, and Military Officers in civil employ are, under pain of dismissal, prohibited by a recent order of the Government from taking loans from persons, who are under them, in their official capacity.

AN Afghan correspondent sends the Lahore paper news of an incident which may be fruitful of serious trouble. A short while ago, the same paper published a curious anecdote concerning one Ram Mulk, a Kafir of Kamuz, who had accompanied Mahomed Tamas Khan of Asmar to the Ameer's durbar at Jellalabad. Ram Mulk displayed a somewhat audacious spirit in the presence of the Ameer, who replied diplomatically, endeavouring subsequently by the device of an artillery display to impress the Kafir with a due idea of his power. These tactics may, however, be said to have been wasted; for on his way back from Jellalabad, Ram Mulk has been killed, and the gifts which he received from the Ameer have been confiscated. The importance of this unfortunate occurrence, from a political point of view, is made clear from the following. Ram Mulk was a man of very considerable weight among the Kafirs of Kamuz, that portion of Kafirstan which is contiguous with Mussulman territory. Like the rest of the Kafirs, the inhabitants of Kamuz live by plunder, and are held in great dread by Mahommedan travellers. The action of the Mehter of Chitral—for which no other explanation is offered than that Ram Mulk went to Jellalabad without obtaining his permission—is almost universally condemned across the frontier. The result can hardly fail to be dangerous to Chitral and to British policy, which has hitherto been to support the Mehter. The neighbouring Chiefs who are in the pay of the Ameer have complained at once of the Mehter's action to Abdulla Jan, Afghan commander in Badakshan; and even the Shiah refugees from Badakshan in Chitral are combining against him, and, if trouble arises in Chitral, will be dangerous The Khan of Asmar, in whose company Ram Mulk went to Jellalabad, will also seek revenge; and it is said that the Ameer has himself determined to waylay and kill the son of the Mehter of Chitral as a revenge for Ram Mulk's death.

THE smallest people in the world are said to be the Akkas, of the Monbu country, Central Africa, measuring only four feet in height.

PROFESSOR Levasseur estimates that between 1810 and 1874 the entire population of the world doubled—the figures being 682 millions at the former and 1391 millions at the latter period.

THE last report received by the column in Sikkim speaks of a force of 2,000 men being collected on the Tibetan side of the border, and report credits the Lamas with the intention of avenging Lingtu. Meanwhile Colonel Graham has reconnoitred as far as the Tukola pass, halfway between Lingtu and the Jelap-la, without meeting anybody. The country appears to have been entirely deserted, the result being that all supplies have to be brought up from the base.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

Monday, April 2, 1888.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A law affecting the circulation of capital has always an important bearing upon the condition of the people of this country. A vast majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits the necessity of periodically borrowing money either for the payment of land-revenue or to buy seed-grain, bullocks and labor, is felt both by landholders and cultivators throughout the length and breadth of the country. Any measure which restricts freedom of contract in loan transactions inevitably tells injuriously both on the prospects of cultivation and the condition of the people. The usury Act which was passed with the best of intentions during the last century had to be repealed so long ago as 1855, after an experience of its operation for more than 70 years, simply because it was found to have done more harm than good to the class of men it was designed to benefit. No loan of money could be had without payment of heavy commissions and prepayment of interest at exorbitant rates. The provisions of the law were defeated at every step by misrepresentation and fraud in which the borrowers themselves were the principal offenders. Any measure which tends to lessen the security of the creditor for the recovery of his money has the same effect as a usury law. We apprehend, therefore, that the "Imprisonment for Debts Act" just passed by the Legislative Council will far from benefit the debtor class. From the time the Bill was introduced into Council we had our misgivings about the efficacy of the measure. The provisions relating to poor debtors contained in the insolvency sections of the Code of Civil Procedure are, in our opinion, sufficient to give proper protection to debtors who are unable to pay and to prevent any vindictive proceedings on the part of creditors. The number of cases in which recourse is had to the insolvency provisions of the Code has been gradually increasing year after year, and from the fact that in quite half the number of cases in which applications for insolvency have been made the debtors have been found to be fraudulent debtors, we are led to believe that in all possible cases in which a poor debtor wants redress from the courts such redress has been given. There is, therefore, the question whether the measure is at all necessary? In the United kingdom imprisonment for debt was nominally abolished in 1869; but we find from official statistics that since then more than 30,000 persons out of a population of 35 millions have been annually sent to prison either for wilfully disobeying the order of the court for the payment of debts or for fraudulently trying to evade the payment of just liabilities. In the territories under the administration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the number of persons annually imprisoned for debts never exceeded 3,000 out of a population of 70 millions. Nothing could be more convincing than these figures of the fact that in these provinces judgment creditors have been far from vindictive in pursuing their debtors for the recovery of their moneys and that no futher legislation was necessary to limit their powers as regards the various modes in which execution may be had of a money decree. We readily admit that the changes made by the new Act in the present law are not very grave in their character. Instead of giving the creditor absolute power to apply for the arrest and imprisonment of the debtor the Act gives power to the Court to issue a notice upon the debtor to show cause why he should not be arrested and to decide after hearing the debtor whether he should be sent to prison. The circumstances which the Court is to take into consideration in coming to a decision are clearly set forth in the Act. If the law is properly administered we do not think much difficulty would be thrown in the way of creditors trying to recover their just dues. But in enacting this measure the Legislature has lost sight of the fact that in this country, as every where else, investment of capital is in no small extent influenced by bare sentiment, and that any new measure having for its object the relief of poor debtors will inevitably make capitalists demand a higher rate of interest and a more substantial security for the repayment of loans than heretofore, and thus check the circulation of capital to the incalculable injury to those who m the Legislature wishes to benefit.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

One of the most important practical measures of Legislation that engaged the attention of the Supreme Council during the last two Sessions was the Bill for amending the Civil Procedure Code of 1882 and the Limitation and Registration Acts of 1877. The Bill was before the Council for over twelve months, and the Select Committee after consulting the various local administrations and High Courts and various officers engaged in the practical working of the law, made their report. The Bill has been passed and does not contain much controversial matter and seeks to introduce no startling innovations, but has "limited itself to the task of making plain that which has been before obscure and supplying that which experience has showed to have been accidentally omitted or imperfectly expressed." The last edition of the Code was published in 1882. The six years which have since elapsed have brought to light some defects in its method, and some difficulties in its construction, which it is the object of the present Act to remedy. The defects have been pointed out by the Courts which have had to administer the Code; the difficulties have resulted from imperfections of expression which have led different High Courts to construe the same sections in different ways. Under circumstances like these some little tinkering becomes unavoidable, nay necessary. But it is reassuring to know that our legislators are themselves fully alive to the evils of habitually and constantly resorting to such a process. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill observed by way of explanation:—

'The revision of the Code of Civil Procedure is not a matter to be readily undertaken by any one familiar with the working of the Courts and who knows from practical experience how easy it is to pick holes and how difficult it is to mend them. No one could be more averse than I am to what is called 'tinkering' enactments of this kind. But being confronted with an amending Bill on my arrival in this country, and overwhelmed with suggestions for still further amendments, I have had to deal with the matter, however reluctantly; and, with the assistance of the Select Committee, I hope to have produced a practically useful measure.'

Our only regret is that when the measure has been undertaken at all, it has not been as comprehensive and exhaustive as the circumstances of the case demanded. The Select Committee omitted most of the sections of the Bill as introduced which had reference to insolvency, representation of minors and imprisonment for debt. The reason was that it was thought that the first and second of those matters will be more conveniently considered by the Select Committees on the Bankruptcy and Guardians and Wards' Bills respectively, and the third has recently been met by the Act to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt. This to an extent is true no doubt. But all the Bills referred to have not yet become law, nor will such laws have concurrent application with the Civil Procedure Code. Further tinkering and modification of the Code will, therefore, be unavoidable when these various Bills pass into law. It would have been better on the whole to bring the Code in conformity with the contemplated provisions of the Bill which would have rendered fresh amendments and repeals unnecessary.

The 3rd Section of the Act is the first of any importance. It says:

Where any Revenue Courts are governed by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure in those matters of procedure upon which any special enactment applicable to them is silent, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any portions of those provisions shall not apply to those Courts, or shall only apply to them with such modifications as the Local government, with the sanction aforesaid, may prescribe.

The object of the section is to preserve the summary character of rent-litigation under local laws; and it is justified on the ground that holding the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code to be applicable to the proceedings of the Rent and Revenue Courts, in all points which are not provided for in the special Acts governing those classes of Courts, they may be the source of considerable embarrassment to the Administration, both by throwing impediments in the way of the easy realization of the rents from which the land revenue is paid, and imposing increased labour on the Rent Courts whose time is already fully occupied.

Section 5 relates to suits on foreign judgments. Upon this point there is a conflict of decisions between the High Courts of Madras and Bombay, which has been settled by declaring that Courts in British India shall not be precluded from enquiring into the merits of the case in which the judgment was passed by any Court in Asia or Africa, excepting only Courts established by the authority of the British Government in the colonies and dependencies. This will avoid the anomaly of placing the Courts of Siam or Cabul on the same footing as the Queen's Courts in Ceylon or Hongkong. Section 6 disposes of the difficulties which were felt in areas subject to fluvial action, which rendered uncertain the place for institution of suits. Great facilities will be offered to suitors by section 7 which provides that in order to found jurisdiction it is enough that a material part of the cause of action arises within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted. The object of section 9 is to give to the Courts greater power of amendment of plaints than they possessed. The tendency of the Courts in England is to allow the greatest latitude in this direction. In a recent case before the Court of Appeal Lord Justice Lopes said: 'However negligent or careless the first omission, and however late the proposed amendment, the amendment should be a lowed if it can be allowed without injustice to the other side.' In this country, where, as the Advocate General of Bengal observes, 'there is every likelihood of a poor suitor acting in ignorance or under the advice of ignorant advisers, and launching an honest case in a clumsy and irrational manner,' there was abundant reason for adopting the English rule. The only necessary limitation is to prevent a suit of one character from being turned by amendment into a suit of a different character; and it is, therefore, provided that amendments which would have this effect are not to be allowed.

Section 17 empowers the Local Governments to authorize selected Judges to take down the evidence in appealable cases in the English language. This section is regarded by the Bengal Government as 'perhaps the most important in the Act,' and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that 'a cautious use of the power therein conferred will effect an enormous saving of time both in Original as well as in App llate Courts.' District Judges, of course, are of the same opinion. Mr. Stevens, of Gya, writes:—

'It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the trouble, annoyance and waste of time which are frequently caused by the present mode of recording evidence;' and Mr. Towers, of Midnapore, says—'I believe the change would be a very salutary one in all District Courts, and probably in those of most Subordinate Judges, which are always situated at head quarters, and the pleaders practising in which are good English scholars. For myself I believe I could do twice the amount of appellate work if I had a record of the evidence in English. In original cases also it will save District Judges much time and trouble to have but one record. The expense of translation in the High Court will also be much reduced, and there will be a very appreciable gain to litigants.' From Madras, Mr. Justice Parker writes—'These provisions have long been most desirable in the Madras Presidency. The present practice is as much disliked by the Bar as by the Judge, and causes great loss of time.'

The Bombay Government, on the other hand, considered the alteration undesirable; and there was much force in their observation that "Judges are of necessity fre-

quently sent to districts with the language of which they are unacquainted, and in such cases it is not desirable that there should be no vernacular record of the evidence." This point was raised by Mr. Justice Prinsep in his report after his Lordship's return from his first tour of inspection of the Mafassil courts of Bengal. The objections we then urged against the innovation have been very correctly represented by the Bombay Government. We are by no means persuaded of the soundness of the Vernacular of the majority of our District Judges and would feign see the cumbrous but sure method of recording evidence in Vernacular retained. In properly selected cases the evil may not, it is true, be so great. But the chances of misuse of discretion are so considerable that it would on the whole have been wise not to make the change. If all Munsiffs and Sub-judges are not to have the power extended to them, and it would certainly be unwise to do so, the chances of appellate work being considerably facilitated must be very remote, and for the sake of infinitesimal gain it is wrong to take the risk justly apprehended by the Government of Bombay.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

V.

THE reader will remember that in the first instalment of their Final Report, the Select Committee did not deem it worth their while to take any notice of the numerous representations of the various native public Associations, although their apologetic tone towards the European Associations was a matter of adverse criticism. Great displeasure was naturally felt and expressed at this invidiousness and the Committee have sought in the second instalment of their Report to silence all 'captious remarks' by roundly stating that they "have carefully considered the report of the public bodies and associations which have been referred to them."

It has at last struck the Committee that it is necessary to make it clear that the amalgamation of the Town and Suburbs is one of the objects of the Bill! They have accordingly altered the preamble without of course making or attempting to make it clear as to *why* amalgamation is at all necessary. The second reform introduced is an alteration in the first section of the Bill which will admit of an election being held under the Act before the rest of the Act comes into force. Unable as we are to appreciate the value of this reform, it strikes us that its earlier introduction would have spared the Council much unnecessary waste of energy on Section 19, which belonging, as it does, to the 1st part of the 2nd Chapter of the Bill, has already been disposed of in the cart-before-horse style. The definition of the word Bazar in section 3 continues as faulty as before, and as pointed out by the British Indian Association, will include Old Court House street, Bentinck Street and other places having a collection of shops, but to which may be attached no *market*. The definition of "Bustee" has not been changed either as suggested by the Association, and the minimum area has been fixed at ten cottahs which is certainly very low. There are many single tiled houses which cover more than that area. It would involve much hardship if single houses be indicated by the term bustee and subjected to rules which are and should be applied only to collections of small huts. No definition can be called just which will not indicate this. The area should have been at least two bighas as provided in the present rules of the Municipality. The changes made by the Committee in the definitions admitting of the separate procedure introduced into the Bill of dealing with houses and huts as regards their valuation, the collection of rates and building regulations are more calculated to add to the hardships than diminish them. Some slight change has been made in the boundaries of Calcutta, though the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee's restricted area has not been adopted as opposed to the spirit of amalgamation. The definition of market specifies no minimum number of stalls.

Section 38 is the controlling section of the Bill and corresponds with the now celebrated Section 28 of the present Act. The "cumbrous and unworkable section" about Commissions of Enquiry has been conveniently done away with and the supreme pleasure of the Executive will now be all that will be required to compel the Corporation to do the bidding of the Government. The Committee are good enough to tell us that the discretion and forbearance of the Government constitute the best guarantee which could be given to the Corporation against a hasty and injudicious use of power. The "cumbrous and unworkable Section," about Commissions of Enquiry notwithstanding, Section 28 of the present Act gave a deal of trouble to the Corporation, which the Committee could not have managed to forget within so short a space of time. The right of appeal to the Government of India to which again some of the Members object and which may ultimately be swept clean away by the Council for aught we know in deference to the views of the dissenters, affords but a poor protection against executive abuse of power. The objectionable nature of the Section has been forcibly made clear, by the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee, in his minute of dissent. The Hon'ble Doctor says:—

> There can be no question as to the necessity of the Government having control, but such control should, I submit, be exercised only in extreme cases, that is, only in cases of gross and serious neglect by the Corporation of their duties relating to public safety and public health. The scope of the section should, I think, be limited to cases of neglect of duties relating to public safety and health. There should also be express provision for giving the Corporation an opportunity of defending themselves. It is quite true, as the Select Committee observe, that "the discretion and forbearance of the Government constitute the best guarantee which can be given to the Corporation against a hasty and injudicious use of this power," but it is equally true, I venture to think, that for an important public body like the Calcutta Corporation, their own good sense and the control exercised by public opinion are ordinarily sufficient to keep them up to their duty. And if it is necessary to provide against neglect of duty by the Corporation in exceptional cases, I would respectfully submit that it is desirable also to provide against injudicious or hasty interference in any case.

It may not be out of place here to observe that with the enlarged scheme of duties prescribed by section 37 of the Bill, and with the heavy burden thrown upon the Corporation by the amalgamation of a large additional area, without any adequate funds being placed at their disposal, the Corporation would remain constantly and unavoidably liable to be proceeded against under this section, unless its provisions are qualified at least in the way indicated above.

If the Committee have not seen their way of allowing the foremost Corporation the privilege of electing their own Chairman, a privilege strangely enough allowed to minor Corporations, it has at least made some change in the position of the nominated Chairman. Under the present law he is practically irremoveable unless he simultaneously loses the confidence both of the Local Government and of the Commissioners. Under the revised section he will be removeable if he loses the confidence of either. There seems to be little chance of the question of a non-official and elective Chairman being at all raised in the Council. We hope, however, that the Native Members of the Council at any rate will not allow the defeat of the first principle of self-government without a final struggle worth the occasion. For reasons that we are unable to understand, the Committee have not attempted to explain as to why the provision about the Chairman and Vice-Chairman devoting their whole time to the duties of their respective offices and not engaging in any other profession, trade or business, has not been extended to the other officers of the Corporation. This cannot be an unintentional omission for the British Indian Association drew attention to it. If, however, it is an omission, we hope the Council will make up for it and prevent gross abuse of power. An extension has been made of the power of the Commissioners in meeting in the selection of officers on Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 salary. The Select Committee say:—'This concession will, we learn, be much valued by the Commissioners as leaving them a power of choice: at the same time, as the choice is limited to one of three candidates nominated by the Chairman, it will be his own fault if any incompetent person is selected." For our part we would give the Commissioners greater freedom of choice, and not confine the nomination to three. The various provisos respecting approval by the Local Government have been retained. Public opinion does not approve of these leading strings. As the British Indian Association justly remarked, in these days when self-government has been so widely extended, the most advanced Municipality in these provinces may be trusted to work without the check of the leading strings which were heretofore deemed necessary to guide it. But *cui bono*?

The Select Committee have not thought fit to make any change in the election and appointment of the General Committee, a body that is now to take the place of the time-honored Town Council. The provisions of the section dealing with the subject are highly objectionable. While they provide for the representation of the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trades Association, they deprive more than one half of the Wards of the right of having a voice in the deliberations of the Executive Committee. The first claim to representation in the Committee rests with the Wards. The Committee of the British Indian Association urged that the number of Commissioners in the Committee should be raised to 32. Of these, 25 should be representatives of the Wards and 7 may represent the Government nominees, no right vesting in any body outside the Corporation to elect any of these members. The increase cannot in any way embarrass the ready despatch of business. It is in the essence of a popular body to have a fair representation. Bearing in mind the fact that all important works will devolve on the executive body it is essential that it should represent the views of all the Wards. For the despatch of urgent work the Chairman is vested with full powers; but all other works should be fully considered by the representatives of all the Wards.

The provisions respecting taking possession of carriages and animals, the owners of which are not known, have not been altered either and cannot but act injuriously and oppressively. The difficulties experienced by the Commissioners in discovering the owners would disappear if the officers concerned are made to do their work properly and efficiently. The difficulty is said to be particularly experienced in the case of carriages and horses kept in chummeries, boarding houses or other places where many families reside. The difficulty can be easily removed by authorising the Commissioners to serve a notice on the occupier of the premises, or any one of the occupiers, if there be more than one, requiring him to furnish, under a penalty, a list of carriages and animals kept therein with the names of their owners. These objections apply with greater force still to the seizing of carts, as their untimely seizure causes much annoyance to tradesmen at large.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

ONCE more has the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council published the annual Budget in the form of a minute. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce prayed—and the prayer had the unanimous support of the Press and the public associations of the country—that the Budget should be annually discussed in Council. In absence of any better method of public control the next best thing would be such a discussion as would invite public criticism before the final adoption of the Budget. But the Government did not see its way of acceeding to this reasonable public demand. As public opinion gathers strength, we hope this objectionable method will be done away with, and the public if unable to effectively control State expenditure, will at least be allowed an opportunity of making its voice heard and its opinion considered. Much of the interest generally attached to such a publication was taken away from it by the debate on the recent Petroleum Act in the Viceroy's Council and by the statement made by the Finance Minister in that

connection. The present statement has been made to assume as much rosy color as the circumstances permitted, and the public is permitted to congratulate itself on the fact of an economic Government being able to show an actual surplus of Rx. 1,78,427 instead of the ever recurring deficits. The Indian public, however, knows better by bitter experience, and has learnt to place no faith in these paper surpluses. Mr. Westland anticipates an increase in the net revenue from land after the approaching completion of pending survey and settlement operations, and he takes a hopeful view of the railway revenue. He thinks railway earnings have not fallen away except in the temporary sense that they reached an especially high figure in 1885-86 and in 1886-87, and the abnormal advance has not been maintained during 1887-88. The figures still show, on the whole, a fair rate of increase, and he quotes seven crores of rupees as the average standard of earnings about 1881, 8 crores in 1884, and 9 crores at the present time, which if correct may be regarded as satisfactory. Allowing for unproductiveness of famine and frontier railways, Mr. Westland thinks that early relief may be looked for from a very large part of the present burden imposed upon the Government by their railway accounts. The Budget estimates show a considerable anticipated decrease in several of the items which have chiefly assisted to swell the expenditure side of the account, and produce deficits and extra taxation. The estimate for military expenditure in Burmah is Rs. 82,40,000, as compared to the revised estimate for last year of Rs. 1,55,00,000: the estimate for military works in Upper Burmah is Rs. 19,00,000, as compared to Rs. 31,25,000; and the estimate for frontier roads is Rs. 17,78,000, as compared to Rs. 23,13,000. These are sanguine expectations at best and if realised may show the expected surplus. But we have our misgivings about these calculations particularly about the Burma and Afghan items, as they are apt to run up without warning and without the Government being able to do anything for checking their upward progress. The Burma expenditure last year considerably overshot the estimated mark and the 'dacoits' have not yet ceased to give serious trouble. Supposing the Government does its best to keep down these items, they swell beyond all proportion and expectation and subvert calculations of surplus in a most marvellous manner.

But these are not the only factors in the way of preventing expectations of a surplus being fulfilled. Heavy expenditure is to be met in other directions. A large amount is provided for under the head of "special defences." The English expenditure, chiefly for armaments and torpedo vessels, is estimated at £437,000 sterling for next year, and Rs. 50,00,000 are put down under "special defences" for expenditure in India. Mr. Westland says:—"The whole amount of expenditure under this head is estimated at £930,000 sterling in England, and Rs. 1,65,00,000 in India; but these figures can be put forward but as very rough estimates, and it is possible that the present programme may be extended." Another item under which an increase is shown is "Political Charges." These have risen rapidly of late years, owing chiefly to the Afghan policy. In 1879-80 the political charges were Rs. 45,00,000. The subsidy to the Ameer and heavy charges for Afghan refugees raised the estimate for 1887-88 to Rs. 63,10,000: and now that Ayub Khan and his following have to be provided for the estimate for 1888-89 is fixed at Rs. 71,46,000, though the Government expect to be relieved to the extent of Rs. 6,00,000 by the death of the late ex-King of Oudh.

The Secretary of State does not propose to raise a sterling loan, the drawings for Council Bills being set down at 14 millions sterling; but the Government of India will raise a rupee loan of three crores for the dock works in Calcutta and Bombay. Rx. 325,626 are allowed on account of Special Defence works. The Revised Estimates for 1887-88 show a deficit of Rx. 2,448,000, without counting Defences expenditure amounting to Rx. 569,000, and this result is worse than the Budget by Rx. 2,464,009. Of this amount, Rx. 1,059,000 arise out of the charge for anticipated interest on account of the conversion of four per cent. Sterling Stock. Excess of Army charges in Upper Burma account for Rx. 330,000, and fall of exchange for Rx. 710,000. The fall of Opium revenue is made up for by improvements in other principal Revenue heads, and the loss under Railways by savings in expenditure and by better receipts under various heads. It is explained that the Revised estimates are based upon the actual transactions of eleven months and a moderate estimate for the month of March.

Mr. Westland's statement contains some interesting facts which throw a flood of light on the incidents of the enhanced salt duty. We are told that comparing the prices of salt of the 1st half of January with those of the second half of February, it appears that in the Central Provinces, Assam, Sindh, and Berar, the increase varied from 0·51 to 0·58 of a rupee. In Bengal it was considerably more, varying from about 13 annas to nearly a rupee. In the other Provinces the increase was less than half a rupee. The average increase of retail price for all India was 0·55 of a rupee, or about 8 annas and 9 pie, being a little more than the increase in the rate of duty.

It is not possible to state exactly what is the average annual rate of consumption of salt in any particular Province, and it is certain that the consumption varies very much. The average rate of consumption for all India is a little under 10½lbs. a head of the population. Assuming that it is as much as 12lbs., it may be taken that a man with a wife and three children will consume 42lbs. in the year between them. Let their consumption be taken at 50lbs. At the present average price of, say, R. 3-14-1 a maund, the salt of the family will cost about two rupees and six annas in the year. This is about 16½ per cent. in excess of the cost before the duty was raised, so that the man's contribution to the salt-duty may be taken as having been raised from about two rupees to two rupees six annas nine pies a year. The facts speak for themselves and show that the enhancement of salt duty has not, at any rate, proved to be so oppressive as has been supposed.

THE BAKHSHALI MANUSCRIPT.

DR. HOERNLE has brought out in a pamphlet form an important paper on ancient Hindu Arithmetic, which he read at the Oriental Congress at Vienna, and which was subsequently published in the February number of the *Antiquary*. The pamphlet before us gives an account of what the learned Doctor calls the 'Bakhshali Manuscript.' A manuscript was found in May 1881 near a village called Bakhshali, in the Yusifizi District of the Peshwar Division. It was dug out by a peasant in a ruined enclosure where it lay between stones, and was sent by the Punjab Government to Dr. Hoernle for examination and decipherment. The manuscript is written in *sharada* character of ancient type and on leaves of birch-bark of extreme old age and fragility, the greater portion of which is in a mutilated condition. Their present size is about 6 by 3½ inches, but the original size is supposed by the learned Doctor to have been 7 by 8¼ inches. The number of leaves preserved is seventy, which must form but a portion of the whole, since neither the beginning nor the end is forthcoming, as also some leaves specifically mentioned in the existing fragments. The learned Doctor thinks the work must have been a large one divided into chapters and sections, of which only the middle portion has been preserved. The fragments being in extreme confusion Dr. Hoernle has been able to arrange and translate only 18 sutras.

The names of the work itself and its author are unknown; but its subject is arithmetic, containing a variety of problems relating to daily life. The method prescribed in the rule for the solution of a problem is extremely mechanical and reduces the labour of thinking to a minimum. The rules are concisely expressed, but fully explained by examples. Two examples generally illustrate each rule (*Sutra*), but sometimes there are more. The rules and examples are written in verse while the explanation and the solutions are in prose. The subject matter is divided into sutras after which comes the example introduced by the word *tada*. The example is next repeated in the from of a notation in figures, which is called *Sthapana*, which again is followed by the solution called *Karana*. Lastly comes the proof called *pratyaya*. Dr. Hoernle regards this arrangement and terminology as somewhat different from those adopted by Brahmagupta and Bhaskara. In the system of notation also the Doctor finds an important difference. The sign for the negative quantity is a cross (+) looking exactly like the modern sign for the positive quantity. It is, however, placed after the number it qualified. This sign is not to be met with in any other Indian Arthmetic nor seems to be known in India, the ordinary sign being a dot placed over the number to which it refers. This, Dr. Hoernle believes, is a sign of great antiquity. Dr. Thibaut of Benares regards the sign as of Greek origin. But Dr. Hoernle with better reason on his side thinks that considering that the Hindus did not borrow their elements of arithmetic from the Greeks, a native origin of the negative sign seems more probable. A whole number when it occurs in an arithmetical operation is indicated by placing the number 1 under it, a practice which is still occasionally observed in India. Initial dots are used much in the same way as the letter (x) is now used to denote an unknown quantity, and the number 1 under the dot is the sign of the whole number. A fraction is denoted by placing one number under the other without the separating line, and a mixed number is shown by placing the three numbers, under one another. Multiplication is generally indicated by placing the numbers side by side. *Bha* is an abbrevation of *bhaga* and means that the number preceding is to be divided. The dot is also used for another purpose, namely, as one of the fundamental figures of the decimal system of notation or the zero. This double indication which still survives in India is regarded as an indication that this country is the birth place of the whole of the system of decimals.

Regarding the age of the manuscript the Doctor is unable to offer any definite opinion. The composition of a Hindu work on arithmetic such as the one under review, pre-supposes a country and age in which Hindu civilization flourished. The country in which the manuscript was found and which formed part of the Kingdom of Kabul was early lost to the Hindus by Mahammedan conquest. In those troublous times it was a common practice with the learned to bury their manuscript treasures. This manuscript cannot, therefore, be placed much later than the 10th century A. D. and it may be older. The *sharada* characters used show in several respects a rather archaic type, and afford ground for thinking that the manuscript may belong to the 8th or the 9th century. There is, however, reason to believe that the arithmetic itself is of a very considerably earlier date than the manuscript. Dr. Hoernle is disposed to believe that the composition of the former must be referred to the earliest centuries of the Christian era and may date from the 3rd or 4th century A. D.

The doctor's first reason for coming to this conclusion is that the earliest Hindu mathematical works were written in the *sloka* measure, and the manuscript under notice is in that measure. It was not till about the end of the 5th century A. D., that it became the fashion to use the Arya measure. Aryabhatta (500 A. D.) Barahamihira (550) and Brahmagupta (630) all wrote in the Arya measure. New works were written and *sloka* works were revised and recast in this measure. The use of the *sloka* measure in the Bakhshali manuscript carries, therefore, its composition back to a period anterior to the 5th century. Secondly, the manuscript is in the *gatha* dialect, the literary form of the ancient North-Western Prakrit (or Pali,) exhibiting a mixture of Sanskrit and Prakrit forms. It was in general use in North-Western India for literary purposes till about the end of the 3rd century, when the proper Sanskrit gradually came into general use for secular composition. Supposing that the older literary form lingered some time longer, the date of the work cannot be later than the 3rd or 4th century. The doctor's third reason for the conclusion is the use of the word *dinara* and *dramma*, the Indian forms of the Latin

Denarius and the *Drachme* in the arithmetic as denominations of money. The gold dinars were most used during the reigns of Indo-scythian kings and Roman Emperors who reigned in the 2nd century. If the *dinar* and the *dramma* formed the ordinary currency of the day when the arithmetic was composed, it must have been composed within the first three centuries of the Christian era. The Buddhist or Jain character of the arithmetic is also regarded as a further mark of its high antiquity, as also its mode of reckoning the year as consisting of 360 days and the use of the cross as a negative sign, adverted to above.

It is generally admitted that Indian arithmetic and Algebra at least are of entirely native origin. Of the Jains it is well-known that they possess astronomical books of a very ancient type, showing no traces of Western or Greek influence. In India Arithmetic and Algebra were anciently treated as portions of works on Astronomy. In any case Dr. Hoernle regards it impossible that the Jains should not have possessed their own treatises on arithmetic when they possessed such on astronomy. The early Buddhists, too, are known to have been well-versed in mathematics. The prevelance of Buddhism in N. W. India in the early centuries of the Christian era is a well-known fact. That in those early times there were also large Jain communities in those regions is testified by the remains of Jain sculpture near Mathura and elsewhere. From the fact of the general use of the North-Western Prakrit or Gatha dialect for literary purposes among the early Buddhists, the doctor concludes that its use prevailed also among the Jains between whom and the Buddhists there was so much similarity of manners and customs. There is also a diffuseness in the mode of composition of the Bakhshali work resembling similar characteristics to be observed in Buddhist and Jain literature. All these circumstances make Dr. Hoernle think that in the Bakhshali manuscript we have preserved to us a fragment of an early Buddhist or Jain work on arithmetic (perhaps a portion of a larger work on astronomy) which may have been one of the sources from which the later Indian astronomers took their arithmetical information. This is at best a surmise, and we are not prepared to say how far it may be correct.

Throughout the Bakhshali arithmetic the decimal system of notation is employed. This system rests on the principle of the "value of position" of numbers, a principle which was known in India as early as 500 A. D., and may have been discovered considerably earlier. As regards the *zero* in its modern sense of a mark of position and one of the ten fundamental figures of the decimal system, its discovery is undoubtedly much later than the discovery of the "value of position" or some mark to indicate the 'empty place,' (*sunya*) thus the figure 7 may mean either "seven" or "seventy" or "seven hundred" according as it be or be not supposed to be preceded by one or two "empty places." Unless the presence of these empty places or the 'position' of the figure 7 be indicated, it would be impossible to read its 'value' correctly. The Indians used and still use for this purpose the sign which they were in the habit of using for the purpose of indicating any empty place or omission in a written composition, that is the dot. The use of the dot as the mark of an empty place must have suggested itself, as soon as the discovery of the principle of "value of position" began to be employed in ordinary writing. In India the use of the dot as a substitute of the *zero* must have long preceded the discovery of the proper *zero*. There is nothing in the Bakhshali manuscript, says Dr. Hoernle, to show that the dot is used as a proper mark of an "empty place." The employment of the decimal system of notation is quite consistent with the suggested antiquity of the manuscript.

The ability and erudition which Dr. Hoernle has displayed in dealing with the Bakhshali Manuscript have greatly enhanced the reputation he has already acquired as an epigraphist, and we are sure the valuable service he has rendered in deciphering the manuscript under notice will be highly appreciated by both Indian and European *savans*.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin left Calcutta on Thursday morning. There was a large gathering at the Government House to bid their Excellencies farewell.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the High Court on Tuesday last at 11 o'clock.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy, before his departure, paid a visit of inspection to the northern portion of Calcutta to satisfy himself as to the sanitary condition of this part of the city. He was accompanied by Sir Henry Harrison and several other officers of the Municipality.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy was present at the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners on Wednesday last. His Excellency remained for nearly an hour and prior to taking his departure left with the chairman the following memo which was read for the information of the Commissioners at a subsequent stage of the proceedings. 'When the meeting is over will you kindly express on my behalf the great pleasure I have derived from having had an opportunity of witnessing their proceedings. To see so many persons of position and intelligence, representing as they do both the European and Native element, devoting their time and talents to the improvement of the town of Calcutta, is very satisfactory. I must also add that I have been much struck by the orderly, practical and dignified manner in which the business of the meeting has been conducted. My best sympathies and good wishes will always accompany the labours of the Municipal Council and the welfare of those whose affairs they administer." At the instance of the Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitra the Commissioners recorded a vote of thanks to His Excellency for interesting himself in the Municipal affairs of the town.

THE Secretary of State for India has finally decided that the allowances for the equipment and voyage of a Governor-General of India, resident in Europe at the time of his appointment, should be fixed at £3,500. A newly-appointed Governor-General proceeding to India from Europe to enter upon his office may be accompanied by three combatant military officers for his personal staff, the expenses of whose passage will be defrayed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding on duty.

THE allowances for equipment and voyage of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, of Madras and of Bombay resident in Europe at the time of appointment respectively are fixed as follows :—

The Governor of Madras	...	£1,000
The Governor of Bombay	...	1,000
The Comdr-in-Chief of the Forces in India	...	500
The Commander-in-Chief, Madras	...	500
The Commander-in-Chief, Bombay	...	500

THE allowances for the equipment and voyage of Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and of Bishops of Calcutta, of Madras, and of Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment, respectively, are fixed as follows :

Members of Council of Governor-General	...	£300
The Bishop of Calcutta	...	300
The Bishop of Madras	...	300
The Bishop of Bombay	...	300

THE Railway Conference at Delhi will sit from the 2nd to the 6th of April.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar reached Calcutta by mail train from Bombay on Monday.

THE High Court closed for the Easter holidays on the 30th of March. It will re-open on Monday the 9th of April.

MR. PAINOTY, Barister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Law Reporter in the Calcutta High Court in the place of Mr. K. M. Chatterjee.

MR. PHILLIPS, the Standing Counsel, is again unwell and has taken eight months' furlough. Mr. Pugh will officiate for him.

AT the last examination for the admission of Attorneys held on the 5th instant, the following gentlemen passed successfully : Babus Devaprasad Sarvadhikari M. A. B. L., and Jadub Chundra Dutt M. A., and Mr. Leslie (Junior). The first named gentleman was articled to Babu Ganesh Chunder Chunder and the second to Babu Asutosh Dhur.

LORD William Beresford has been offered, and has accepted, the post of Military Viceroy, for a year. Lord Lansdowne could not have made a happier selection for the post.

BABU Ganga Pershad, of Durbhungah, has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

WE much regret to learn that cholera is making great havoc among Assam coolies on their way to the tea-gardens that have engaged them and so many as 40 deaths have occurred a day at some of the depots.

THE Government of India have finally sanctioned the formation of the Reserve Battalion under the title of the "Presidency Voluntary Reserve Battalion," the command of which is to be given to Major R. C. Sterndale, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum. The battalion will be under the administrative control of the Officer Commanding the Presidency Volunteers, and will be under the orders of the Supreme Government. The question whether the Presidency Volunteers and the Reserve should not be placed under the orders of the Government of Bengal is being considered.

WHAT fitness of things there may be in the constant transfers of our Executive and Judicial officers, has never been attempted to be explained by those responsible for them. That an officer should by long residence in a District form local bonds which he may not find easy to get over in the strict discharge of his duties is certainly wrong. But it is equally wrong that he should be at one point of the compass in March and at the opposite point in April and probably at some intermediate point in May. Public work suffers by these rapid changes, for no sooner has an officer begun to understand his District than he is removed to another District which will take a fresh period of novitiate to understand the business of the District, at the end of which probably there will be a third transfer gazetted to the evident sacrifice of public interest. We hope prompt steps will be taken to remedy this state of things.

THE Government of Bengal from time to time received memorials from zemindars representing the inconvenience which they experience in having to pay their land revenue at district headquarters, often situated at a great distance from their residences, and requesting permission to transmit such dues by postal money-orders. The Board of Revenue and Collectors, when first consulted as to the proposed arrangement, represented that the difficulties would be very considerable; but afterwards, on considering a complete scheme framed by the Postmaster-General, Bengal, for giving effect to the wishes of those concerned, they viewed the suggestion with greater favour. In October, 1886, the system of payment by postal money-orders was accordingly introduced experimentally in the Dacca and Burdwan Divisions for land revenue demands of less than fifty rupees a year, and having proved succesful within those local limits, it was

extended in 1887 to all the districts of Lower Bengal. The concession thus made has been generally appreciated. The Lieutenant-Governor has now provided, at the suggestion of the Board of Revenue and the Postmaster-General, that from the first day of April it shall extend to all demands on account of land revenue, of whatever amount, and also to Zemindary Dak, Road, and Public Works cesses. Rules upon the subject have been published for general information. Other public demands may be paid at the option of the payer by ordinary postal money-orders, provided that the particulars given in the accompanying letters are sufficient for the department concerned.

AFTER a service of over 30 years, Mr. Turnbull, the popular Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation, made over charge of his office on Thursday last. His amiable manners, and the zeal and ability with which he discharged the duties of his office won him universal regard and esteem. He leaves India, we believe, sometime next week.

SOME fighting has been going on in the Kashmir frontier. On the 17th March the Durbar Garrison of Noomal made a *sortie* and inflicted heavy loss on the forces of Nagar and Hunza who were besieging the fort. The Kashmiri loss consisted of a colonel and ten men killed and 23 wounded. The besiegers had to retire. The *Civil and Military Gazette* in the meanwhile persistently continues to harp upon the annexation of the happy valley as a certainty. The Viceroy will be at Kashmir in a few weeks, when we have no doubt these idle speculations and mischievous rumours will be set at rest for good.

A FEARFUL tragedy occurred at 89 Cownwallis Street early on the morning of the 26th March. Babu Khetter Nath Mitra, a wellknown medical practitioner, and his second son were found shot by a revolver, and both of them have succumbed to their wounds. The suspicion of the deed first rested on the second son, who, it was thought, had attempted to commit suicide after shooting his father who had scolded him for his bad ways. It has, however, since transpired that the miscreant is the eldest son of the deceased. The Police taking the revolver as a clue, soon discovered where it had been bought, and after some trouble traced the purchase to Nilmadhub Mitter, the eldest son of Babu Khetter Nath Mitter. This youth, on being questioned, made a full confession. He admitted that he had shot his father and brother while they were asleep in bed. Two weeks ago he had been offered an appointment as banian to a Calcutta firm, who, however, required a security deposit of Rs. 10,000. His father refused to give him the money, and this preyed on his mind, till he resolved to shoot both his father and brother, the latter having set his father's mind against him in various matters. He was alone to blame and knew he would be hanged. His confession was recorded.

WE can well understand why the recommendation of the Public Service Commission to raise the age limit of Civil Service candidates from 19 to 23 should be "regarded with regret nay dismay" in Anglo-Indian circles. With all the obstacles that human ingenuity could devise it has yet been found impossible to keep out the native candidate altogether and that increased facilities should turn him into a formidable rival in the field may well cause 'dismay' to those who have to provide for nephews, sons and brothers. Such an expression of opinion as the *Englishman* gives in regard to it has at least the merit of frankness about it, but the reasons with which the position is sought to be strengthened do not seem to be cogent. The Service Commission has committed a mistake, we are told, in making the recommendation, because native tone of morality is so low that the correct age of the candidates can never be ascertained, and young men of 24 or 25, not particular for their veracity, may pass muster as aged 23. The logic of the argument is as sound as its charitableness is remarkable. If horoscopes have ever been known to be fabricated by unscrupulous guardians and parents, baptismal certificates have been known to have undergone similar processes of manipulations, if records of courts of law are entitled to any credibility. What surprises us most is that the shameful disclosures of the Larpent Commission should be flung to the teeth of the misguided victims and should not be regarded as disparaging to the community whom the ex-Registrar of the Punjab University represents. That an ignorant witness at a law court should put down his age at "twenty or fifty," or that an unscrupulous shopkeeper should give a false income-tax return is regarded as sufficient warrant for the general unreliabilty of the native horoscope which is compared to gipsy fortune-telling. So thorough is the writer's conviction of the laxness of the morality of educated natives that he regards it high time to abolish affidavits in India altogether, saving, we presume, European British born subjects. It speaks no meanly of the forbearance of our educated men that such charitable sentiments are not freely reciprocated. That "regret and dismay" should so effectually unsettle our friends as to bring them to straits like these is, to say the least, very amusing.

BENGAL has always been favourably known for construction of works of public utility by private individuals. Although under "civilizing" influences of the present era they are steadily falling off both in quality and quantity, we can still boast of a good year's work now and then, and the Government does well to make a note of progress or otherwise in its official Gazette. During the year 1886 works to the number of 503 were constructed by private individuals costing altogether Rs. 2,65,823. Of these works 381 cost between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500, and 122 more than Rs. 500. If to this is added the sum of Rs. 60,499 for works costing less than Rs. 200, the total sum expended in the province comes to Rs. 3,26,323. This is upwards of a lakh-and-a-half less than in the previous year, but having regard to the many wants which are being constantly brought to notice from all parts of the country, the Lieutenant-Governor expects that the decrease is only temporary. The largest sums expended by any individual were Rs. 16,351 by the widow of Saligram Sahai in the construction of a tank at Taknamas in the Sarun district, and the sum of Rs. 13,000 by Srimati Jasada Chowdhurani in constructing a large tank at Laksham in the Tippera District. The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his acknowledgements for their public spirit and liberality to all those who have contributed towards these works, and letters of acknowledgment have been forwarded by Government to all those who have constructed important works.

THE Bengal Government has issued a circular that is calculated to advance the cause of self-Government in the Mafassil more than ever. Sir Steuart Bayley's recent sanction to most Municipalities to elect their own Chairman was the earnest of the efforts that would be made to foster self-Government under the present *regime* and the second instalment of concession is by no means of a mean order. The system of Government nominations appears to Sir Steuart to be open to grave objections, and His Honor deems two Government representatives, say the local civil surgeon and some magisterial officer, as generally enough for controlling purposes and for the protection of special interests. "The double system of nomination and election is intended to secure a double object—(1) to provide for the presence on the Board of men of administrative and professional knowledge and experience, who might not obtain, or seek, admission to it by election; (2) to provide for the protection of special interests or of the interests of unrepresented minorities. In practice, however, it has been found to have two inconveniences. The minor Municipalities, however, are practically homogeneous in population, and there are in them no minorities to be protected. Here the circular observes it has become the fashion to regard the nominations of Government as a means, not of reducing the balance against minorities, but of securing the safety, or the triumph, of parties or of persons. The nominations are looked upon as a sort of second election by which failures at the hustings may be retrieved, or men who have shrunk from seeking the popular verdict on their conduct or their claims may receive appointments at the hands of Government. The result is that Government and the local officers are besieged with applications on behalf of this person or that, and reasons are dictated, and a line of conduct generally laid down, by representatives of the different factions. In the second place, in outlying Municipalities, the local officers have in most cases no real knowledge to guide them in making their selections and such information as they can obtain is only a sort of reflection of public opinion as already expressed by the electors' votes. It is clearly destructive of the best interests of Local Self-Government that the pernicious practice of seeking to enlist the action of Government in aid of personal or party interests should be encouraged. On the other hand, in Municipalities where various races or religions are found in the population, it is generally the case that the members of a minority, if it is not wholly insignificant, inhabit particular wards, and that their combined votes can secure their representation. The power of redressing any want of representation is, however, one to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches much weight, and the question of the necessity of such protection must be carefully weighed in considering in what Municipalities the power of nomination can be abandoned. With the suggested safeguard, a measure which would place upon the people of the towns the responsibility of electing their own Commissioners would be a wise and prudent step in the direction of developing Self-Government. The changes proposed would involve the amendment of the existing law. Sir Steuart Bayley's view is generally in favour of the surrender of the power of nomination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular desposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to ocknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Indian Exchanges and Bimetallism by Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. The Right, Hon'ble Sir Lyon Playfair K. C. B. M. P. on Fair Trade and Agriculture.
3. Indian Government Commercial Failures by Robert Brown.
4. The Sabdakalpadruma.
5. The Diary of an Assam Delegate to the Third Indian National Congress, held in Madras in 1887.
6. Harmonium Siksha by Woopendra Kissore Roy Chowdhury.
7. Hindu Civilisation in ancient India by Kedar Nath Basu.
8. The Friend of China, Vol., X. No. 7, January 1888.
9. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LVI. Part II. No. IV. 1887.
10. Lucifer. No. 1.
11. Cook's Universal Tourist Budget for February, 1888.
12. The Voice of India, February, 1888.

12. Report of the Baraset Association for 1887.
14. Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Oriental Seminary founded by the late Babu Gour Mohun Addy.
15. Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the District Charitable Society.
16. Second Annual Report of the National Association for affording Medical aid to the women and children of India, Behar Branch, Amraoti.
17. Third Annual Report of the National Association for supplying Female Medical aid to the women of India January 1888.
18. Report on Public Instruction in Jaypore for 1887.
19. Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, in the Madras Presidency for 1886.
20. Annual Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue in Assam, 1886-87.
21. Report on the River-borne Trade of the Province of Assam, 1887.
22. Report on the Administration of the Province of Assam for 1886-87.
23. Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, N. W. P. and Oudh, for 1887.
24. Report on the Administration of Lower Burma during 1886-87.
25. Report on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1886-87.
26. Selections from the records of the Government of India Foreign Department, No. CCXXXV.—Report of the Political Administration of the Rajputana States, for 1886-87.
27. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British Indi for the 8 months, April to November 1887.
28. Indian Railways—Statistics of their working for the Half year ended 30th June 1887. Parts I and II.
29. Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta and on the Trade of Chittagong and the Orissa Ports for 1886-87.
30. Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal during the year ending 30th September, 1887.
31. Total quantities of the principal articles carried by rail and river in British India during the 1st year of the Financial year from 1st April to 30th June 1887, published by order of the Governor General in Council.
32. Maps to accompany the Settlement Report of the Jhelum District.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 28, 1888.

GENERAL.—Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for one year.

The following officers have been granted extension of furlough for the period mentioned :—

Mr F H McLaughlin, C S., up to the 31st July 1888.

Mr T J C Grant, C. S., six months.

Mr H G Sharp, Magistrate, Maldah, is allowed special leave for six months.

Baboo Atul Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate, Balasore, is allowed leave for three months.

Captain G T Metcalfe Commanding the Orissa Voluntee Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for twenty months.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Lieutenant H. Dominy of his commission in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Baboo Chunder Bhusun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate, Patna is transferred to the Sudder station of the Durbhunga, district.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Rajshahe.

Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate, Mozufferpore, acted as Magistrate of that district, from the afternoon of the 5th to the afternoon of the 9th instant.

Mr W B Oldham, Officiating Magistrate, Burdwan, acted in the first grade of Magistrates from the 2nd to the 9th instant.

Mr R Cornish, Magistrate, Balasore, is appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates.

Mr C R Marindin, Officiating Magistrate, Dinagepore, acted in the second grade of Magistrates from the 6th to the 9th instant.

The under mentioned officers are appointed to be members of the Central Examinatination Committee for conducting the half-yearly departmental examinations of Assistant Magistrates and others.

Baboo Doorgaguttee Bannerjee, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division.

Baboo Tariny Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Surendro Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Khoolna, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Manbhoom.

The service of Baboo Bisseswar Das, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as Sub-Manager in the Jellamutha and Majgamutha Estates.

Baboo Madan Gopal Singh, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Godda in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Gopi Krishna Lall Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Monghyr.

The services of Mr C E Buckland, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Surgeon D Prain, Curator of the Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens in addition to his own duties.

Mr F M Halliday, Commissioner, Patna Division, is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Revenue during the absence, on furlough, of Mr F B Peacock.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Purna Chunder Shom, First Munsif of Patuakholy, Backergunge, on deputation as Temporary Additional Subordinate Judge, Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Ramroygram.

Baboo Adyalta Prosad De, Officiating Munsif Ramroygram, Tipperah, will continue in his present appointment.

Baboo Kisari Lall Sen, Officiating Munsif, Patuakholly, Backergunge, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Rajoni Nath Ghose, Munsif of Raigunge, in the district of Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Baboo Sant Pershad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champarun is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Chandra Prasanna Dutta, Munsif of Commillah, Tipperah, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore.

Baboo Uma Nath Ghosal, Munsiff of Jessore, is appointed to be Munsif in the district of Tipperah.

Baboo Hari Prosunno Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan.

Mr D Sander, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Alipur, Jalpigoree, is vested with the power to try summarily the offence, mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Manmotho Nath Chatterjee, Second Munsif of Burdwan, is promoted to the first grade of Munsifs.

The orders granting leave to Baboo Gopi Krishna Banerjee, Second Munsif of Bagirhat, Jessore and appointing Baboo Tarak Nath Dutt to act for him, are cancelled.

Baboo Anghore Chunder Hazra, at present Additional Munsif of Cuttack, is appointed to be Munsif of Kendraparah, in the district of Kuttack

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—Baboo Nundo Lal Day, Munsif of Bood Bood, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months.

Baboo Upendro Nath Bose, Second Munsif of Munshigunge in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for two days.

Baboo Prosunna Kumar Sen, Munsif of Rampore Hat in the district of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for four days.

Baboo Chundra Nath Ghose, Munsif of Ishwargunge, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for 28 days.

Advertisements.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address :—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Here is the golden opportunity. None need loose this in giving the Nursery atleast one year's trial.

PIKEPARA NURSERY,

[ESTABLISHED 1869.]

Full 19 years in business.

PATRONS.—H. H. the Maharajahs of Benarest Trevancore, Durbhanga, Chota Nagpore, Dinajpore, and the Nawabs Abdul Gunny, K. C. S. I., and Ashanullah Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Dacca, and Maharajahs Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I., and Narendra Krishna Deb Bahadur of Calcutta.

Come and enlist yourself as a subscriber to the Nurrey for seeds. One year's trial will convince every one, even to recommend friends and others to join it. Send Rs. 12, as subscription in advance till March next, after which Rs. 15 should be paid.

Privillage—Subscribers wil obtain the following seeds seasonably.—

American vegetable seeds, a complete packet, valued at Rs. 5

Do. Choice and all double flower seeds, valued at Rs. 3.

Suttons English vegetable seeds, a complete packet, valued atRs. 5

Do. Do. Choice flower seeds various sorts, valued at Rs. 3.

All sorts of country vegetable seeds for the winter and rainy seasons—both vegetable and flowers, valued at Rs. 4.

Also another great gain by a good and complete book on Agri. Horti. and Floriculture of the presenday in simple Bengali language together with a complete calender of monthly sowings, valued at Rs. 1-8 Gentleman paying in advance Rs. 12 shall have all the above seeds and book timely. The very sight of the book above will induce hundreds to subscribe to the Nursery. Our seeds are known throughout the country, and it is superfluous to ask for any other guarantee.

Seeds for immediate sowing such as—Chois Shusa, Kankoor, Pangsa and China Watermelont, Khurmooz, Beerbhoom Kharoa and Kuckree, Sags of sorts, &c., &c., various sorts Re. 1 per packet, reduced from Re. 1-8. Please apply sharp

Plants of all sorts available, Roses and Crotons of hundreds of sorts. Apply for the catalogue with half anna stamp.

Send for our "Krishi Tatwa" too, such an Agril cultural book cannot be had for many many years more. Pages 1390, mostly illustrated Price Rs. 4, reduced from Rs. 8.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

স্বর্ণজিরা।

জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জাগত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর বহুমূত্র স্নায়ু-দৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানিতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয়া আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসালিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পাঠ করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মূল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত

৭০ নং দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known rem ediewithout any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA." My urine has acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully bear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L.M.S.

Calcuttr 15th May 1885.

I do hereby certify that the Sona Jarah which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta prepares according to the instruction of a Devotee possesses better properties than those of so Aurvedic, and Homoepathic Orum.

I have seen cases of incipient Phithises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentry and Uterine deseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in prolucing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the hunan frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR.

Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta, Medical College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BANEY MADHUB MITTER.

Head Clerk I. G. Dockyeard Kidderpur.

হোমিওপ্যাথিক গৃহচিকিৎসা।

শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফকিরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ায় গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

৭৮ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, সিপোয়স লাইব্রেরি।

GOLD CREAM.

THIS SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD, all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c. by SIMPLE RUBBING.

WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

☞Price Rs. 3 only☜
(TERMS CASH or V. P. P.)
ADDRESS:—
THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co. "LD."
BAREILLY (N. W. P.)

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
STANDARD.
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assets	£6,696,425
Annual Revenue	£904,757
Existing Assurances	£20,000,000

THE Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the Public that the Rates of Assurance for India have been considerably reduced as from and after the 16th November 1887. The benefits of this reduction will apply to old assurers provided their policies are under the ONE CURRENCY SYSTEM: that is to say, that the sums assured and the premia are both payable either wholly in Sterling or wholly in Rupees.

EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.
A POLICY OF ASSURANCE
for Rs. 10,000

Can be effected upon the terms un dernoted:

MONTHLY PREMIUM.		Rs.	As.	P.
Age	20	21	6	8
,,	25	23	8	8
,,	30	26	13	0
,,	35	30	1	8

Native rates (which are slightly higher).

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square, *Secretary.*
413

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square (CALCUTTA.)

THE
"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"
HAROLD & CO'S
"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE",

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices)

"HAROLD FLTUES"

3 Octaves,4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS. From Rs. 50.
VIOLINS. From Rs. 10.
CLARIONET From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, plaving choice Indian airs.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300

"THE
CALCUTTA
MUSICAL
DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.
5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.
404

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 Proposals for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, i bilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly. Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India,
D. M. Dass,
Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

07

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.

ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out of order; they operate, with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes :—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA. 44

বেদান্তদর্শন

The VEDANTA DARSAN.—Containing the *Sutras* of Vedavyasa, *the Vasya* or the Commentaries of Sankaracharjya, and *the Tica* or the Glossory of Govindananda with a literal translation of the *Sutras* and *Vasyas* in Bengali. Published from the "Nirapeksha Dharma Sancharinee Sabha." The price for the first twelve parts Rs. 6, Rupees six only in advance, Postage annas six. "Mohesh Chunder Paul, *Editor and Publisher of Panchadasee, Upanisads and Darsan Sastras &c., &c.*, 141 Baranasi Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 10

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING CLASS OF THE KESHUB ACADEMY.

65-2 Beadon Street.

Has got an efficient and well experienced staff guaranteed and ready to repair watches and clocks of every description at a moderate charge.

The general public are invited to patronize the the Technical Institution by sending their watches and clocks to the following address.

Watches from the Mofussil are returned after repair by value payable parcel.

PROSUNNO COOMAR SEN
Secretary.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LD.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Just Published

North Punjab Fishing Club
ANGLER'S HANDBOOK.
Compiled by C. H. LACY,
Hony. Secy., N. Punjab Fishing Club.
Rs. 4-8.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training.
No. 1.—THE DEFENSIVE. DEFENCE F P TS
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W. E. GOWAN,
8th B. I.3 —As. 6.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training.
No. 2.—ORGANIZATION OF WORKING PARTIES.
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W E. GOWAN.
As. 8.

BARSATI;
OR, EQUINE CANCER 1886.
Price, Re. 1-8.
BY R. W. BURKE, A. V. D., Station Chief Veterinary Hospital, Jubbulpore.

"The Pathology, Symptomatology, and Therapy of this Disease has been very thoroughly examined into." (Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Thiermedicin and Vergl Pathologic, 1886).

"The Book contains much of interest and pratical importance." (Quarterly Journal of Vety. Science, 1886).

INFANTRY OUTPOST DEFENCE.
By Major A. C. LLOYD. Re. 1.

A FEW HINTS ON ENGLISH ETIQUETTE.
For the use of College students and other Gentlemen. As. 8.

Urdu Edition of Cookery Book for India.
DAINTY DISHES FOR INDIAN TABLES,
Printed in Urdu, Rs. 8.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FIRST ARTS STUDENT'S COURSE.
NOTES ON
GREEN'S READING'S FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.
Carefully revised and corrected by a
EUROPEAN PROFESSOR
Of the General Assembly's Institution.
Price Re. 1.

A NEW REVISED
AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
JONE'S RULES AND TABLES
For Permanent-Way Inspectors and Inspectors of Work.
Being a Collection of useful Information for Practical Men for
4'-8½", 5'-6", AND METRE-GAUGE RAILWAYS.
Compiled by T. W. JONES, Permanent-Way Inspector, East Indian Railway, and M. I. P. W. Inspector, Gloucester."
Rs. 8.

NOW READY
NEW EDITION (THE EIGHTH) PRINSEP'S
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE,
ACT X OF 1882,
And other Laws and Rules of Practice relating to Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India.
WITH NOTES BY
H. T. PRINSEP. Rs. 12.

Just Published
A COLLECTION OF
ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS
FOR ENTRANCE CANDIDATES,
CONTAINING ALSO
Science Example for F. A. Students.
By A. TEACHER. As. 12.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN DETECTIVE.
New Book of Detective Stories. In IV Parts, complete in 1 Volume.
By R. REID.
In Paper Covers, Re. 1-8, or in Cloth Covers, Rs. 2.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Ld.,
4 DALHOUSIE SQUARE,
CALCUTTA.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseases Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising affects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep become him and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only medicine of the kind or name awarded Cetificates of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4, where all countries were Exhibitions. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable limitations by India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs in Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*

W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*

Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER :

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

JUST OUT.

KRISTODAS PAL—A STUDY

by N. N. GHOSE, BAR-AT-LAW.

Post free. Rs. 2-8.

"An acceptable memorial."
The Englishman.

"Almost a model of what such writings should be"
The Indian Daily News.

"Can Stand a fair comparison with almost any book of its kind in the English languge."
The Indian Messenger.

"Really a treat in a literary point of view."
The Indian Spectator.

"Writen in excellent style ....highly suggv"a
Indu Proksh

KESHAB CHANDRA SEN, HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.
by Protap Chunder Mozumdar Rs. 4. 4 Postfree

S. K. LAHIRI & Co.,
171 *54, College street, Calcutta*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

Hari Mohan Chandra,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeelin g.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH . GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

CHATERJI BONERJI & MUKERJI.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
155-2, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

We have always in stock a large supply of medicines chests, Books and other sundries and are enabled to supply the freshest things at the lowest possible rate, Hick's Thermometer Rs. 3-8, globules &c. Rs. 2 per lb. Pocket filter Rs. 2-8 &c.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP
OF
S. K. DAS
(L. E. JNANANKURA)
RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments ; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠন হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

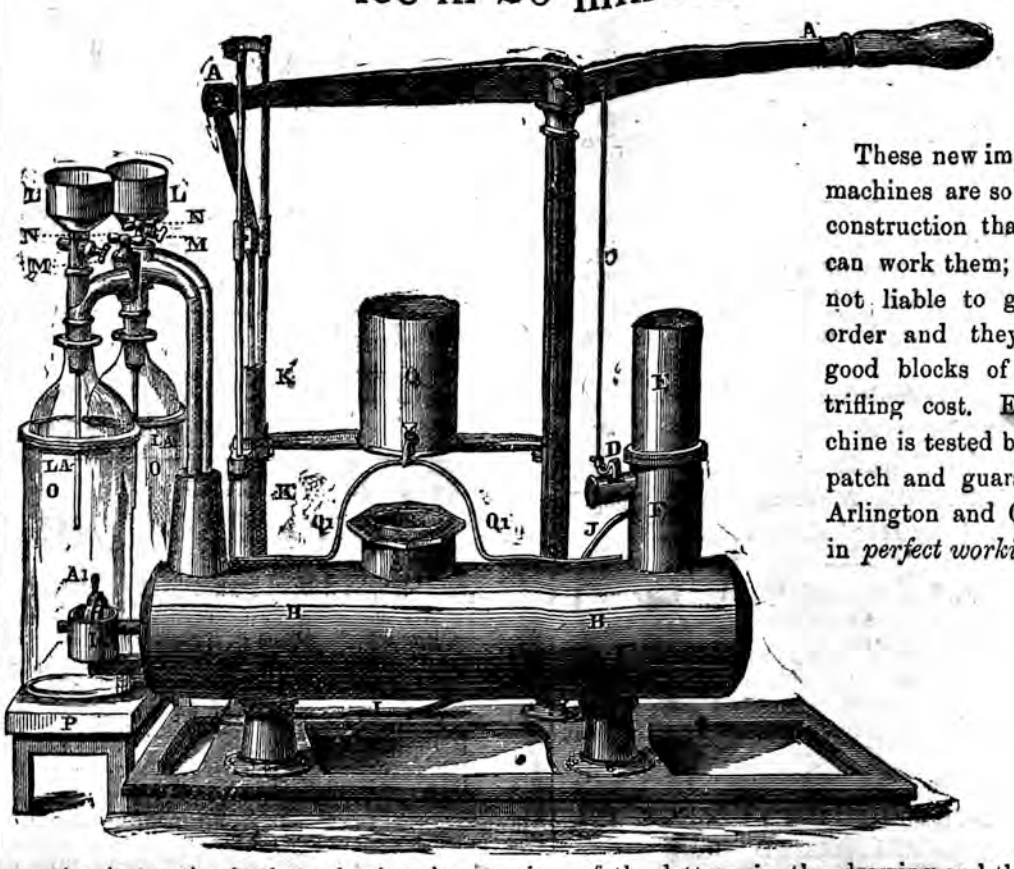
55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S.,
Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Sufficient ice for cooling several glasses of water in 5 minutes or 2lbs of pure sold tasteless ice in 20 minutes



These new improved ice machines are so simple in construction that a child can work them; They are not liable to get out of order and they produce good blocks of ice at a trifling cost. Every machine is tested before despatch and guaranteed by Arlington and Co., to be in *perfect working order.*

An instruction book explaining the meaning of the letters in the drawing and the mode of working is supplied with every machine.

CASH PRICES.
Packed ready for Shipment or Transport.

	Cash.
An improved ice machine (or making a pound of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites.	190 0 0
An improved ice machine (or making 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites	275 0 0
An improved extra cylinder very strong ice machine (or making, 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes with all requisites.	375 0 0

Agents for the Pneumatic and Ammoniacal Ice machines.

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

No more Operations!

KAMINI MONI DEVI'S.

SPECIFIC FOR PILES AND FISTULAE IN ANO.

PATENT ! PATENT !! PATENT !!!

Published in *India Gazette* of 6th September 1884 page 320. The Hon'ble Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson the Lieutenant Governor favored the Patentee with instructions to Dr. B. Simpson, the then Surgeon-General, Bengal, to have the merits of the specific tried in the Campbell Hospital under the care of Dr. Coul Mackinzie, the Superintendent ; and the Specific which is derived from the vegitable kingdom effected wonderful cures without any interference of surgical operations.

Price quart bottle of mixture including powder Rs. 4. Pint Rs. 2. Packing charges annas four.

For further particulars and directions on special points apply to DUTT & SING,

22 Shikdarparah Street,
Jorashanko, Calcutta

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. A
Per Month	1 2
" Annum	11 8
" Single Copy	0 3

IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13
Arrears Do.	15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line	0 4

Printed and Published by Priya Nath Das, *at the* Hindoo Patriot Press No. 2, Scott's Lane Calcutta.